

BookletChart™

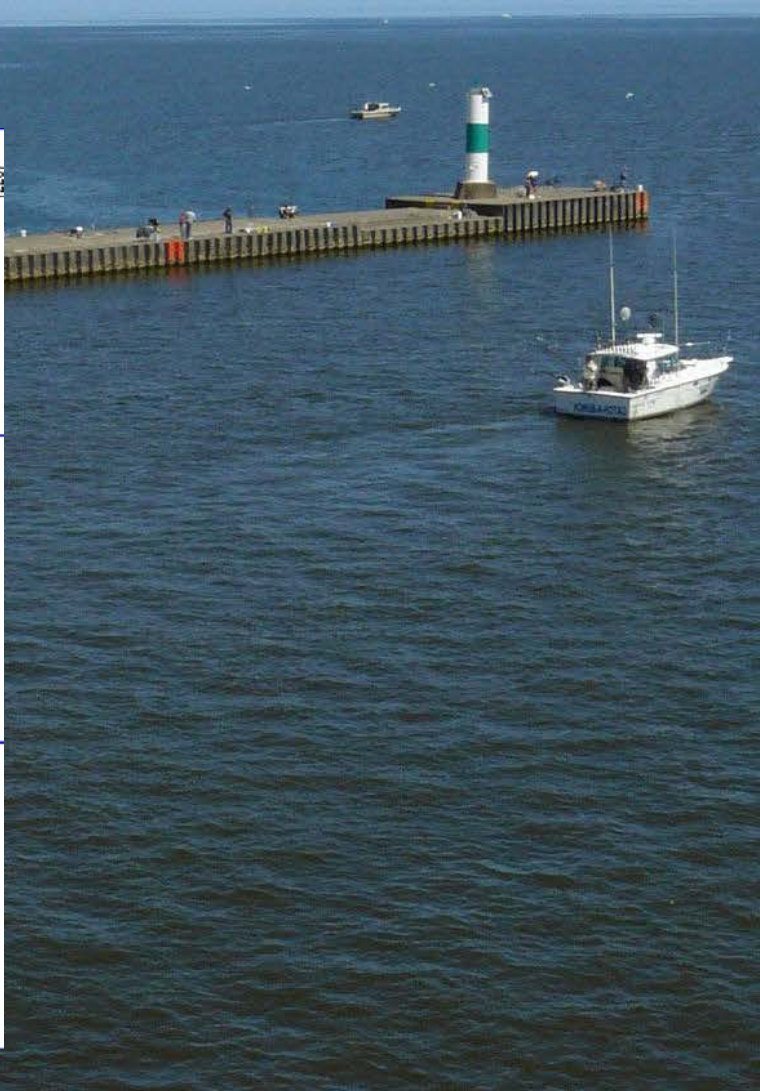
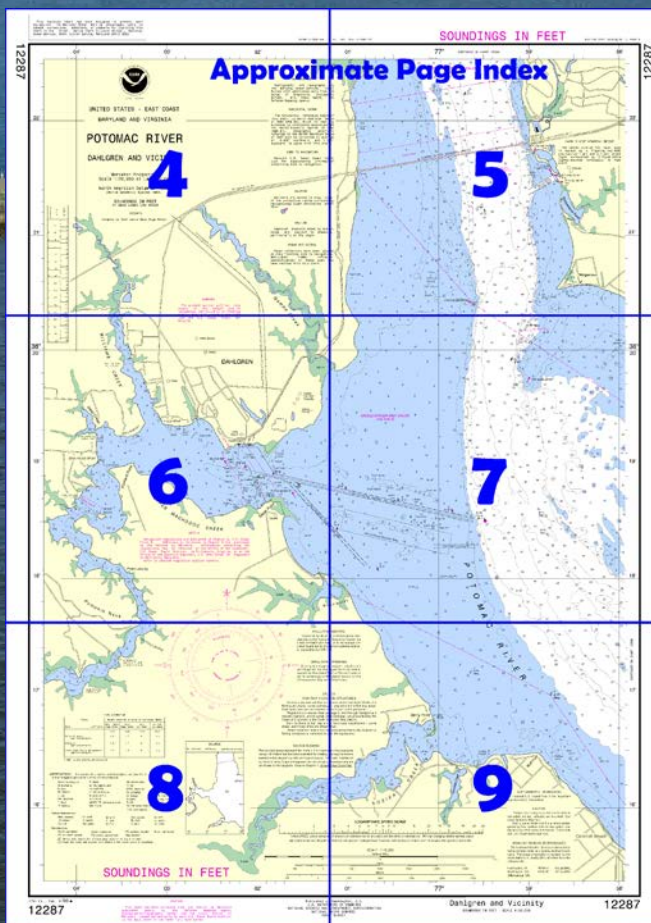
Potomac River – Dalgren and Vicinity NOAA Chart 12287



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12287>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Potomac Beach is at Mile 38.8W. A private pier is the only usable landing. In 1982, a reported depth of 2 feet was available to the landing.

Rosier Creek, entered just westward of Potomac Beach, has depths of 2 feet in the entrance and 5 to 2 feet for 1 mile upstream. The creek has no wharves and is little used.

Upper Machodoc Creek is at Mile 40.2W.

The **Naval Surface Weapons Center** is at **Dahlgren**, on the north side of the entrance to the creek, but also occupies land for a considerable distance along the south shore; the center monitors VHF-FM channel 16 (156.80 MHz). (See **334.230**, chapter 2, for the limits and regulations

governing the danger zones.) The tanks and radio masts at Dahlgren are prominent.

Two well-marked, Navy-maintained channels lead from Potomac River to the basin and wharves at Dahlgren. In 1982, the main channel leading from westward, and the cutoff channel leading from southeastward, had reported centerline controlling depths of 8 feet and 7 feet, respectively. A **282°** lighted range marks the main channel.

Above Dahlgren, Upper Machodoc Creek had a midchannel controlling depth of 2 feet in 2009 to **Little Ferry Landing**, about 3.5 miles above the entrance, thence 7 to 2 feet for another 2 miles to **Milford Landing**. Only small piers are found along the banks. A fixed highway bridge with a 47-foot span and a clearance of 10 feet crosses the creek 3.7 miles above the entrance.

Williams Creek, on the north side of Upper Machodoc Creek 1 mile above the mouth, has depths of 4 to 2 feet to the highway bridge 1.1 miles above the entrance. An overhead power cable 0.6 mile above the entrance has a clearance of 28 feet.

A marina is on the north side of the entrance to Williams Creek. Gasoline, diesel fuel, berthing with electricity, a pump-out station, a launching ramp, wet and dry storage, and marine supplies are available. In 2010, a depth of 6 feet alongside was reported. Hull, engine, and electronic repairs can be made; lift capacity, 12 tons.

Lower Cedar Point is at Mile 42.1E. A light is shown from a white skeleton tower on piles in depths of 3 feet on the west edge of the main channel 0.7 mile westward of the point.

Morgantown is on the south side of Lower Cedar Point. There are strong cross currents south of the point. The landings that remain intact are suitable only for small boats.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Norfolk	Commander	(575) 398-6231
	5th CG District	
	Norfolk, VA	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

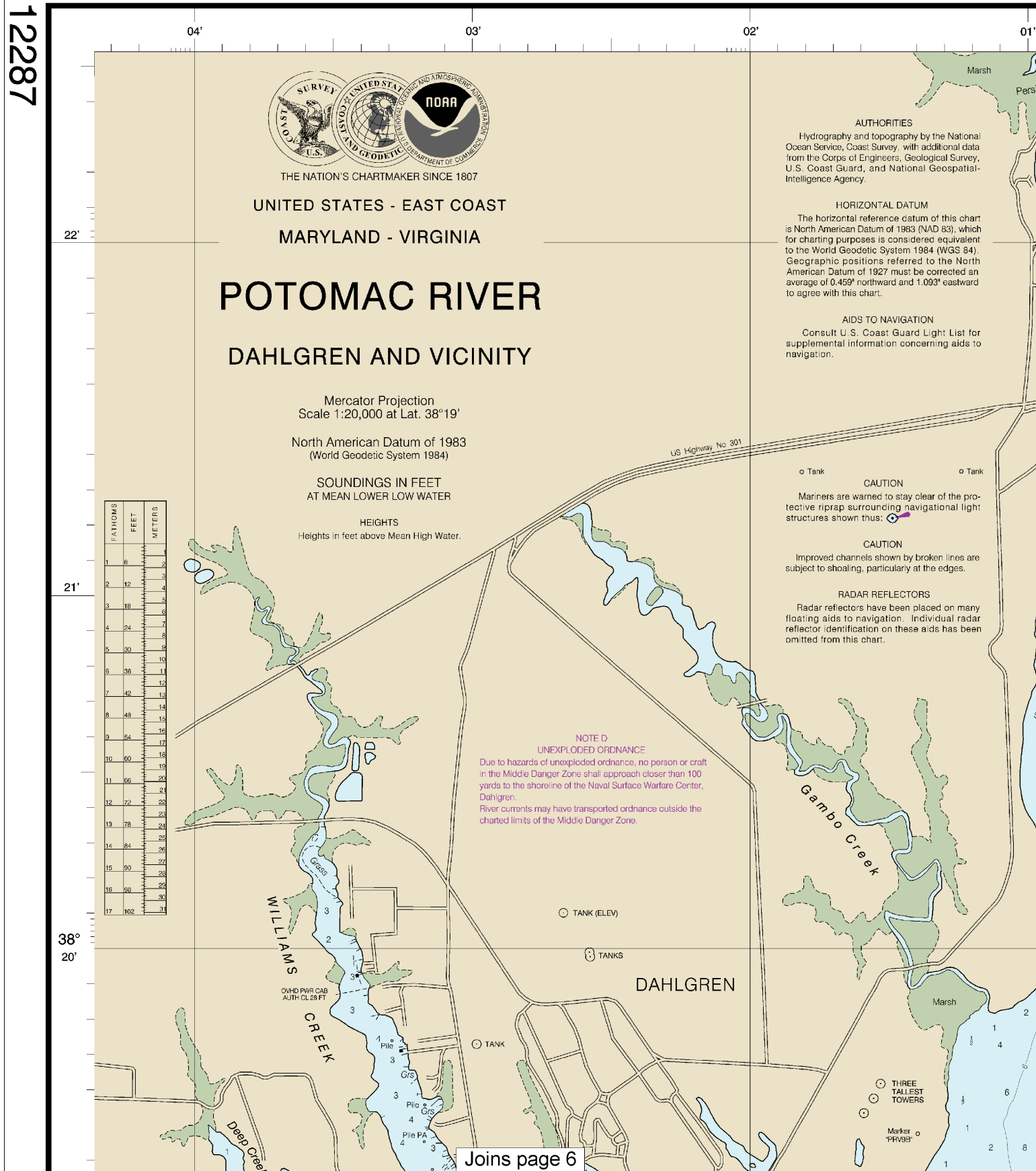


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

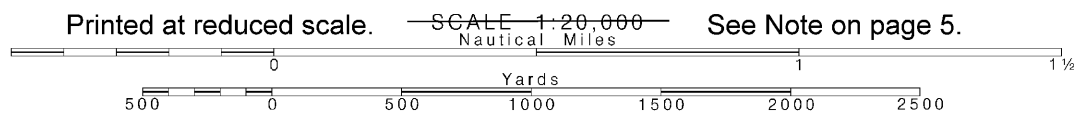
These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

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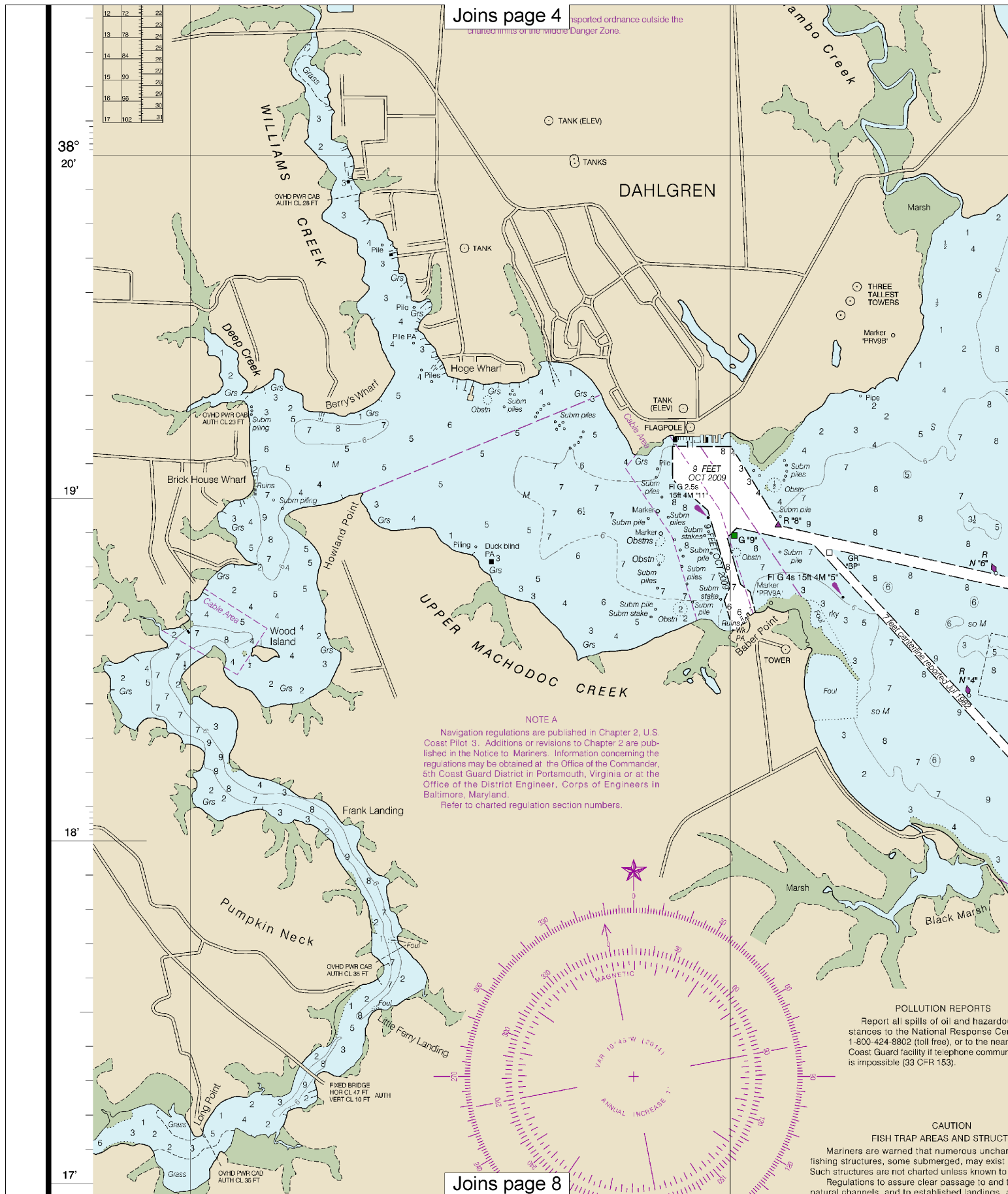


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

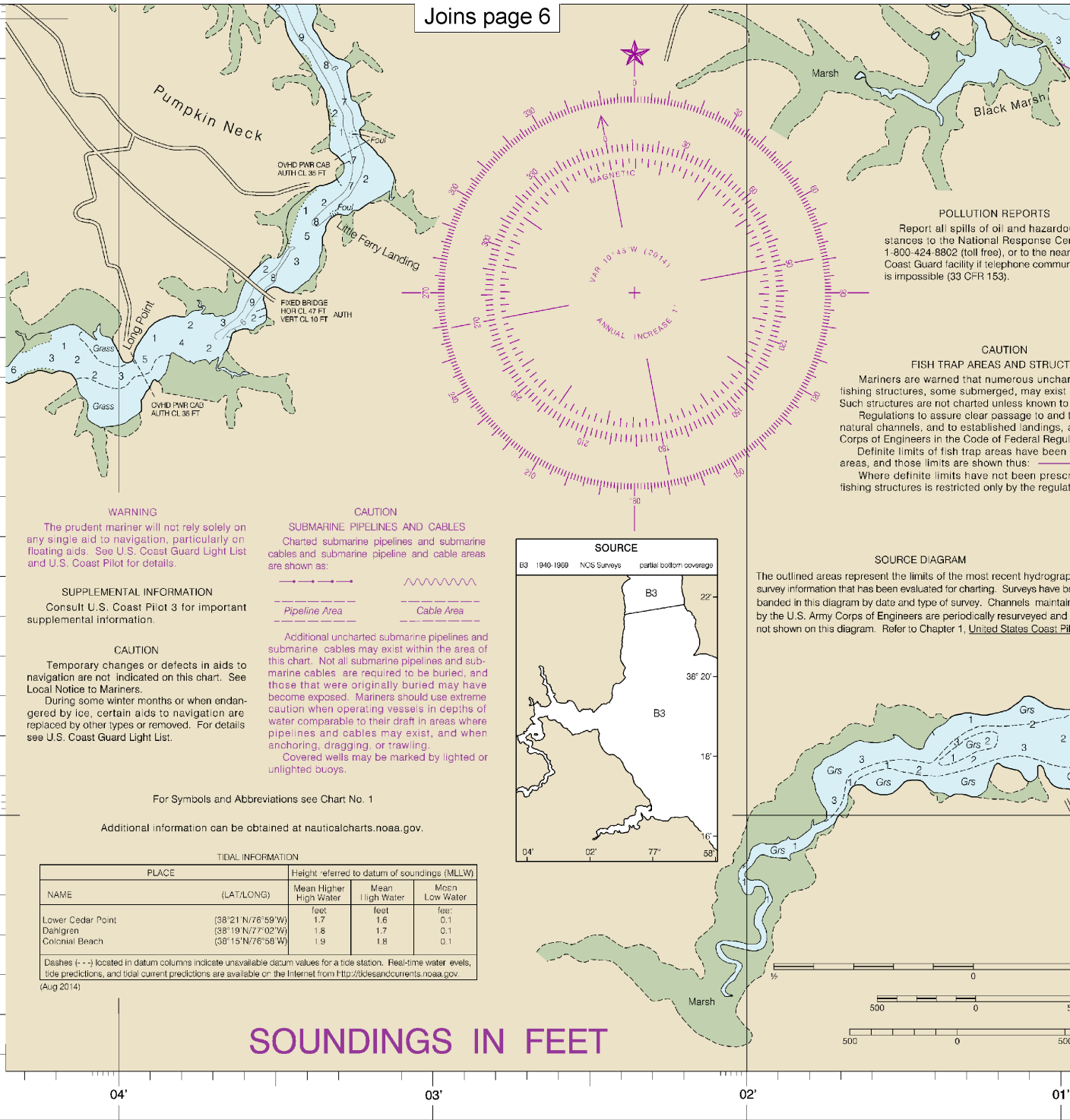


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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

See Note on page 5.



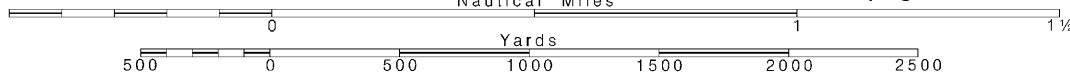
19th Ed., Sep. 2014

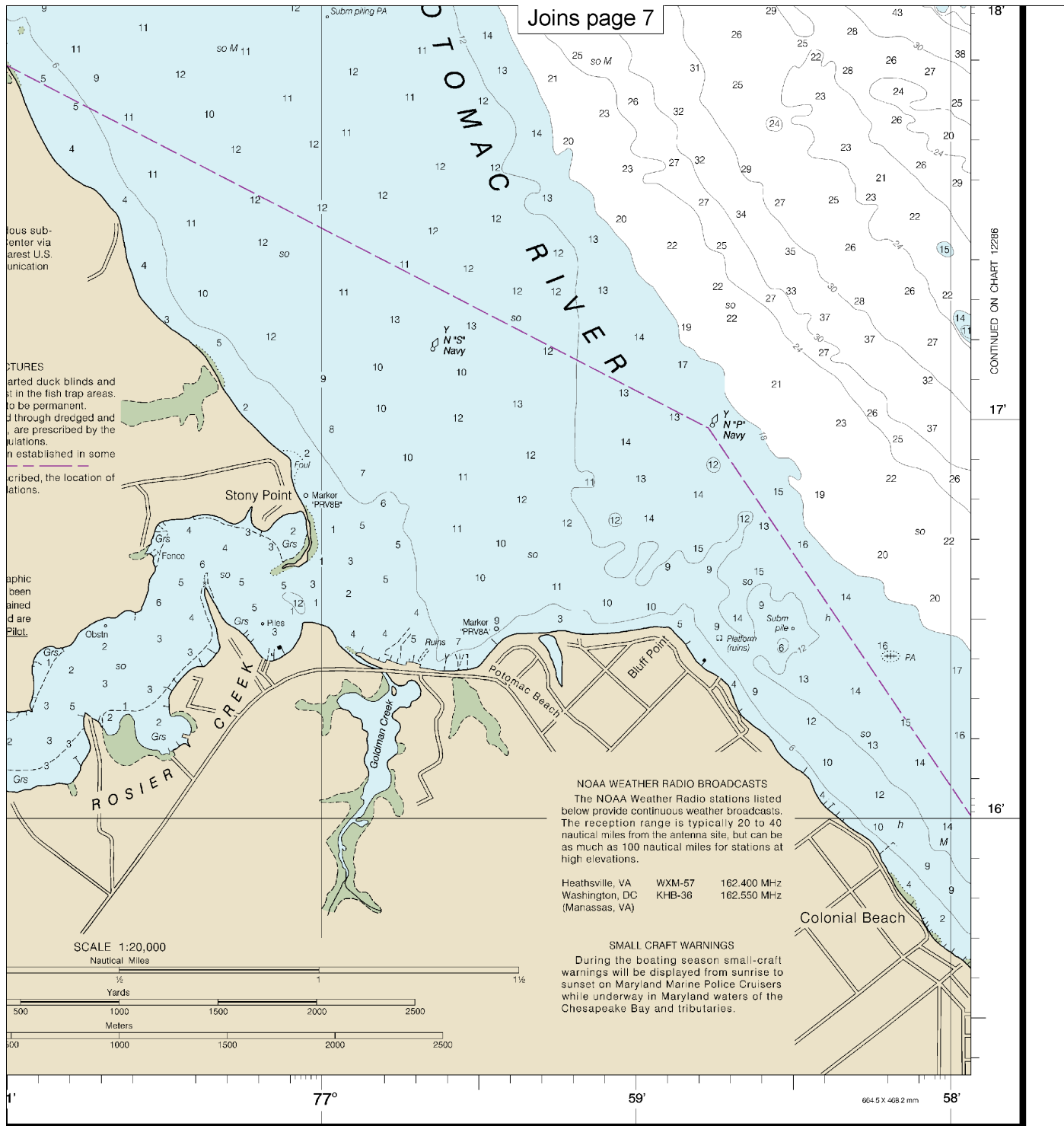
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Last Correction: 11/18/2014. Cleared through:
LNM: 2516 (6/21/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Published at Washington,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY





V, D.C.
OMMERCE
RIC ADMINISTRATION
VICE

Dahlgren and Vicinity
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

12287



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.